

REBELS ACTIVE

PHILIPINOS NOW ANNOYING LAWTON'S
AND HALL'S FORCES.

Harassing the American Soldiers at
Night in Order to Break Their
Rest and Sleep.

PILAR'S ARMY NEAR CAINTO

RECONNOITERING PARTY OF NORTH
DAKOTANS ATTACKED.

Lieutenant and Two Privates Wounded
During the Engagement and
Seven Insurgents Slain.

CAMPAIGN TO BE CONTINUED

GENERAL OTIS PREPARING FOR AN
AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENT.

MacArthur's Division Still Resting at
Malolos, Where Quiet Prevails—
Few Rebels Near There.

MANILA, April 1, 7:30 p. m.—The American forces commanded by General MacArthur are resting at Malolos to-day. The men are in good condition, considering the fatigues of the campaign. The plans of the rebels, if they have any, are conjectural. Considerable rebel forces have been collected along the front of General Lawton and General Hall, who are holding the line from the water works to La Loma. There is shooting nightly along the island, apparently for the purpose of breaking the Americans' sleep. Consequently General Lawton has detached five sharpshooters from each company to attend to the rebels and the Americans are picking off numbers of them.

It is reported that 3,000 rebels under Pilar are concentrated at Calinta and Taytay, General King, this morning, sent out a reconnoitering party of two companies of the North Dakota regiment, and a brisk engagement followed, during which seven of the Filipinos were killed. On the American side a lieutenant and two privates were wounded.

The death of Lieutenant Greig, of the Fourth Infantry, who was killed near the Manila water works yesterday, has deeply affected the army as he was one of the most popular young officers. His funeral took place to-day.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

Another List Cabled by General Otis from Manila.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—General Otis to-day cabled another list of casualties. The letter before the name indicates the company to which the soldiers belonged. In the list given below are privates, except where titles are given:

Killed.
F. LOWTON, Company E, First Nebraska.
Wounded.
—Twenty-third Infantry.—
C. HUGH ASHLEY, musician, forearm, moderate.
C. PETER OLSEN, forearm, moderate.
C. HARRY W. STEPHENSON, thigh, severe.
C. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG, corporal, abdomen, severe.
C. WELLY BARNES, corporal, thigh, severe.
C. WILLIAM GARVEY, chest, severe.
C. OLIVER B. CASON, WYCKOFF, severe.
C. CLARENCE ANDERSON, thigh, severe.
C. WILLIAM E. HONSE, hand, abdomen, severe.
—Fourth Infantry.—
H. RICHARD F. SCHMIDT, corporal, forearm, moderate.
—Third Infantry.—
H. ERNEST E. KUYER, corporal, leg, moderate.
A. EMIL KROHN, abdomen, severe.
D. ROBERT KUTLER, forearm, severe.
—First Nebraska.—
D. JOSEPH P. COSGRAVE, first lieutenant, abdomen, slight.
D. WILLIAM D. COVER, shoulder, severe.
D. WILLIAM D. COVER, shoulder, severe.
D. ALBERT HISEY, neck, severe.
D. WALTER F. STOCKTON, shoulder, severe.
D. JOHN M. EVERTSON, thigh, severe.
D. R. E. DONALDSON, leg, severe.
D. EMIL SAIL, chest, severe.
—First South Dakota.—
D. JOSEPH VAUGHN, wagoner, thigh, severe.
C. S. RICHMOND, corporal, knee, moderate.
D. WILLIAM GUNDY, knee, severe.
D. HERMAN KUGLER, arm, severe.
C. CHARLES HUTCHINS, thigh, severe.
C. JOHN DENNIS, neck, severe.
C. HENRY RICHMOND, chest, severe.
JOHN P. O'CONNOR, corporal, thigh, severe.
L. E. PHILLIPS, corporal, head, severe.

WILL PURSUE THE ENEMY.

General Otis Preparing for a Continued Active Campaign.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In a telegram to the War Department early to-day Gen. Otis from Manila reports that the American troops rested yesterday after their entrance into Malolos. The Philippine insurrectionists the American forces made no forward movement either yesterday or to-day, Gen. Otis says:

"Quiet prevails. Have directed troops at Malolos and on railroad to reconnoitering the insurgent country, who retire on the approach of our troops. Few of our troops moving to a new position. Preparing for continued active campaign. Army in excellent spirits."

War Department officials are very much gratified at the conditions existing in the Philippines. It is deduced from the dispatch received from General Otis that there is little of the army of Aguinaldo and that his troops do not dare to face the American soldiers. It is supposed that scouting parties of General Otis' party have been moving about from different points on the railroad line, and more especially from Malolos, and have encountered the few bands of natives which Otis says retire upon the approach of the American troops. While the officials here would be glad to have information of the new campaign of General Otis, they are at present without such knowledge and he has not been asked to communicate his plans to the department. The utmost confidence is expressed in his ability to handle the situation and no attempt will be made to influence him from Washington. It is believed that General Otis desires to ascertain now just where the forces of the insurgents are located and in what number. It is thought very probable that in the advance that has been made from Manila to Malolos the insurgents have not all retreated along the railroad track but some have gone off into the rough country to the right of the railroad, and may now be lying in wait to

AN INCENDIARY

GERMANY'S CONSUL GENERAL AT
APIA A MISCHIEF-MAKER.

Brief Report from Rear Admiral
Kautz on the Killing of American
and British Sailors in Samoa.

MATAAFANS LED TO REVOLT

BY HERR ROSE, WHO ISSUED AN
INCENDIARY PROCLAMATION.

In Which He Denounced the Rear Ad-
miral's Address and Said He Would
Uphold the Usurping King.

COMMENT OF GERMAN PRESS

AGRARIANS BITTER, BUT THE GOV-
ERNMENT ORGANS VERY RETICENT.

President McKinley Reported to Have
Expressed Surprise and Regret at
News of the Collision in Samoa.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following was given out at the State Department this afternoon:

"The secretary of state has received from the secretary of the navy a telegram addressed to him by Rear Admiral Kautz, dated March 28, 1899, and reads as follows: 'The Mataafa people obeyed orders to leave the government reservation. Since then they have become aggressive, killing Private Holloway and three British sailors. Our men killed were guarding the American consulate. The German consul general issued an incendiary proclamation, saying that his proclamation was untrue, and he should uphold the provisional government. The British forces acted in concert with the United States, shelling the rebels where they could be reached.'"

BOODLES OF DEAD SOLDIERS.

They Will Not Be Brought Home for
at Least Six Months.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Adjutant General Corbin yesterday cabled to General Otis saying that the secretary of war desired, if possible, that the dead of the recent campaign be returned to the United States on the early transports and asked the opinion of the general on the subject. General Otis cabled to-day that it would be impossible to send the dead home now. The conditions are such as to make it dangerous to the health of the people who would handle the bodies. He was of the opinion that six months later the remains of the dead could be returned to the United States. General Corbin sent a reply to General Otis to-day that he would not be made at present to ship the remains of the soldiers to the United States. He told General Otis that the acting secretary of war desired that not only the graves of the soldiers buried in Manila be plainly designated, but that each soldier should also be carefully identified so that the body could be returned to the United States. With this care it is believed there will be but few unknown dead to be returned. Many anxious relatives have asked the War Department if the dead soldiers were to be sent home, and these inquiries resulted in the cable correspondence.

FURNISHED COAL TO DEWEY.

Return of the British Ship Honolulu,
Which Was at Manila May 1.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The three-masted British ship Honolulu, which was in the harbor of Manila during the battle on May 1, and which arrived here with 10,500 barrels of coal, having left Manila Nov. 8. Her crew consisted of twelve men, of whom six were Filipinos. The Filipinos did not make very good seamen, according to the white men in the crew. Captain Decker said he went to Manila with 2,500 tons of coal for the United States and had landed only about 1,000 tons when the operations of the American squadron made it necessary for him to draw out from his mooring. He was subsequently boarded by an American naval officer, who told him that the coal would be needed by the American vessels. The captain went aboard the Olympia, where Admiral Dewey said to him: "I shall have to use your coal, but I will pay you in gold. I will also allow you demurrage until the coal is all taken out." So, from May 1 to August the Honolulu furnished fuel to the American squadron. Captain Decker, Mrs. Decker and their two little children saw the battle of Manila and watched all summer the rebel bands storm the Spanish trenches, and finally saw Admiral Dewey clear these trenches for the advance of the American soldiers.

Strong's Messages to His Parents.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Mrs. William L. Strong, mother of Major Putnam Pradlee Strong, is not worried greatly over the news of his being wounded in action. "We are not worried," she said last night, "only I wish he would come home again. We received a cablegram from him yesterday reading: 'In front of Malolos. Well.' It was dated March 28. At 5:30 this morning we got another cablegram dated March 28, reading: 'Malolos taken. Well.' We were puzzled by the last cable, but this news of his being wounded has made us feel that the American forces made no forward movement either yesterday or to-day, Gen. Otis says:

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Fought Indians with MacArthur.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., April 1.—James Berry, a well-known citizen, is intensely interested in Major General MacArthur's doings in the Philippines. Mr. Berry fought Indians under General MacArthur in 1875, and at one time was one of a forlorn hope of twenty-three men whom MacArthur led against a band of many hundred well-armed Sioux.

Dewey to Have a Statue.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 1.—A movement to erect a statue to Admiral Dewey at Montpelier is being pushed forward by former residents of Vermont to erect a memorial to Admiral Dewey.

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In Which He Denounced the Rear Admiral's Address and Said He Would Uphold the Usurping King.

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"A copy of the dispatch was sent to the German ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, called at the State Department at noon and had a fifteen minutes' conference with Secretary Hay. The nature of the conference was not disclosed, but it was known that it had to do with the Samoan settlement. The German authorities have heard nothing further as to the collision in Samoa. The new proposal referred to in the Berlin dispatches as having been accepted by all three governments, that for a joint high commission, that being the only proposition now pending. Ambassador White's call on the German Foreign Office was doubtless to express the favorable view which this government takes of the proposed settlement. The British government has not signified its formal acceptance, although, in the absence of Lord Salisbury, the acting officials of the Foreign Office take such a favorable view that British acceptance is considered assured. The British characteristic of mature deliberation is asserting itself, however, and for this reason it is thought that final acceptance will be deferred for some days. It was remarked to-day in a high diplomatic quarter that there was no need of hurry in the matter now that the three governments had shown a disposition to act together, as it would take all these months to assemble the high commission at Samoa and begin work. This time, it was pointed out, would be required for the selection of the men, the issuance of their instructions, the conferences and the long journey to Samoa. The American government has made no explanation to Germany regarding its feature of the Samoan affair, save to set forth the American position. This government has not thought its action required any further explanation than to express regret that there had been a collision at Samoa. At the same time the opinion is expressed that there would have been no hostile action had not the American authorities at Samoa felt that it was imperative."

COMMENTS OF GERMANS.

Aggravated Press Attacks the Government for Yielding to Americans.

BERLIN, April 1.—The latest developments in the Samoan middle have claimed the larger part of public attention this week. The government is most reticent, and in the absence of information from headquarters regarding the matter, the government editorial comment is varied and contradictory. The agrarian organs attack the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Bülow, and the government for yielding overmuch to the United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, and to the authorities at Washington. The National Zeitung remarks: "Many Germans are disappointed with the Von Bülow regime and wish Marshal von Bismarck, bad as it was, back again."

THIS IS BRYAN'S STATE.

Nebraska's Governor Vetoes Commemoration of the State's Soldiers.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 1.—Governor Poynter yesterday vetoed a bill which the Legislature vetoing the Senate bill, which commends the First Nebraska Regiment in the Philippines. The language in the bill objected to by the Governor says: "That we acknowledge with gratitude and joy the debt which the States owe to the brave men who have given their lives for the Republic while defending in the Philippines the principles of our government and adding new glory to our flag."

The Governor in his veto says: "I cannot stultify myself and the calm judgment of the thinking people of this Commonwealth by giving my assent to a statement that the war of conquest now carried on in the Philippines is in defense of the principles of our government and is adding new glory to our flag."

The Senate promptly passed the bill over the veto, but a like effort failed in the House, the majority voting solidly to sustain the Governor. The bill was passed several days ago, and the veto followed shortly after an extended conference between Governor Poynter and W. J. Bryan, who returned home to-day.

KANSAS HONORS BRAVE KANSANS.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 1.—Governor Stanley to-day cabled the following to Col. Frederick Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, who was the first soldier to enter Malolos:

"Kansas honors you and your brave men."

MUCH MYSTERY

DICKERINGS OF CUBAN ASSEMBLY
WITH AN UNKNOWN FINANCIER.

Telegrams from Washington That Led
the Brigadiers to Postpone Disso-
lution of Their Organization.

RECEIVED BY GEN. SANGUILLY

WHO SAID THEY WERE FROM A MAN
THAT PROMISED A BIG LOAN.

Villalon, an Envoy Who Visited
Washington, Accused of Pompously
Calling on Secretary Hay.

MUST ACCEPT THE \$3,000,000

CUBAN DELEGATES GIVEN NO EN-
COURAGEMENT BY MCKINLEY.

Scheme to Put Many Civilians on the
Muster Rolls of the Army—Good
Chicago Beef Confiscated.

HAVANA, April 1.—Regulated by mysterious telegrams from Washington the Mill army assembly did not dissolve to-day as the Americans and many Cubans had expected. The twenty-three members present were unwilling to vote for dissolution because they still believe in the ability of the Assembly to raise a large loan with the help of the United States government. The session opened with the tendering of the resignations of the members of the executive committee, action on which was postponed until the next meeting. A motion was offered providing for the appointment of a new executive committee to close up the affairs of the Assembly after its dissolution. A motion was also made to concede military grades and insignia to the civil representatives of the Cubans in arms. During the argument on the motion it appeared that the future payment of officers by a possible Cuban republic was being considered, and hence the matter of grade is important. General SangUILLY favored paying military grades and insignia to the civil representatives of the Cubans in arms. During the argument on the motion it appeared that the future payment of officers by a possible Cuban republic was being considered, and hence the matter of grade is important. General SangUILLY favored paying military grades and insignia to the civil representatives of the Cubans in arms. During the argument on the motion it appeared that the future payment of officers by a possible Cuban republic was being considered, and hence the matter of grade is important. General SangUILLY favored paying military grades and insignia to the civil representatives of the Cubans in arms. During the argument on the motion it appeared that the future payment of officers by a possible Cuban republic was being considered, and hence the matter of grade is important. General SangUILLY favored paying military grades and insignia to the civil representatives of the Cubans in arms. 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